REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,484.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave Tuticorin	16
,, Ratnagherry 9	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla 9	,, Galle	18
,, Goa 10	,, Pointdegalle	19
,, Carwar 10	,, Madras	23
,, Mangalore 11	,, Cocanada	25
,, Cannanore 12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Buddagherry 12	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Tellicherry 13	,, Coringa	27
,, Calicut 13	,, False Point	28
,, Beypore 13		March.
,, Cochin 14	Arrive CALCUTTA	2
,, Alleppy 14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 14	Leave BUSREH	5
,, Kurrachee 18	Arrive Fao	5
,, Gwadur 19	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat 21	,, Bahrein	7
,, Bunder Abbas 23	,, Linga	12
,, Linga 25	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire 27	,, Muscat	16
,, Kuweit 27	,, Gwadur	18
,, Fao ..... March 1	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH 2	,, BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 519 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P., nominal, will SAIL about 14th FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, hands-somely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTAGUNG, 2,340 Tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL Rs. 500,
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch:—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 25th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,437 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 26 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,787 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES (2,984 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEKRA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Conlan, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

Fare.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500
For Freight or Pass. go apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About February 5th—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffrey, Commander.

About February 25th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. The Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half-Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

FOR TRIESTE AND FOR VENICE.

THE ss. WHITBURN, 797 Tons net, due shortly, will be despatched as above, should sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE steamer PHLOX, Paker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, after the arrival from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.:—

BUTNAGHERRY, CARWAR,
VINGORLA, COMPTA,
GOA, MANGALORE.

For Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLAL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street; and for Charter, to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 8
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horses	,, 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

PURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 8	1 0	0 2	0 3	0 4
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 5 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P., on 3rd March.
PERSIA	3,782 ,,	650 ,, on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	650 ,, on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,, on 14th April.
CHATHAY	2,983 ,,	500 ,, on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Cargo Steamers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. STIRLING, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Stirling.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ERL KING, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Agents s.s. Erl King.

Bombay, 31st January 1873.

BURLINGTON,

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON

IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL and COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of August 1868 the following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises by Messrs HEERALALL and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February instant, at 4 P.M., by order of the heirs of Bapshola Shricrushnajee, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Candawadee, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer fronting on the south side of Candawadee Lane, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenant known by the name of Gowroba Ramchundrajee, containing by admeasurement 440 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61 and at present assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 118, and bounded as follows:—*i. e.* on the east by the property of Sanjee Khetsey, on the west by the house of Huri-handra Balcrishnajee, and the property of Babool Ramjee, on the south by the property of Babool Ramjee and on the north by the Kandawady Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, Solicitor for the Vendors at his Office, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of February 1873.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a portion of Consignment of New, Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 10 and 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, next to Messrs. Hoorjee M. and sons.

Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, THIS DAY MONDAY, and on TUE-DAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th day of February instant, at 1 P.M. each day at the above named Shop, several Fresh Invoices of New Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, comprising items of handsome cut glass magic cruet and pint decanters, each having 4 compartments, venetian glass paperweights of sizes, fancy toilet, jewel, collar and handkerchief boxes inlaid with shells and coral, leather cigar and travelling cases, Bohemian glass gilt toilet cases, small gilt ornamental mirrors with cupid bat fes, engraved card baskets, turtle-shaped spittoons on springs, "leaf and fern" pattern inkstands, sets of carved and plain salad spoons and forks, a case of fresh gentlemen's and boy's boots and shoes of brown embossed and plain leather, copying letter books of 250, 500, and 750 folio, Rimmel's and brown Windsor fancy toilet and bar soap, violet powder, cornet, assorted perfumes, ladies' companions, brown Moet knives and dagger, coloured glass soda-water filters with pewter tops, large and small-sized carpets, a roll of English Brussels carpet, coir door mats, large-size and small Railway carpet bags, paper glasses in rich gilt frames, oil paintings in various, hand one colored tempered door and window curtains, rolls of transparent oil cloth for screens, doors, and windows, Manchester imitators with hoods and aprons, rocking horses of sizes, fancy velvet cushions with gold cords and tassels, glass domes and stands, large and small albums, plated tea sets and butter pots, papier mache and gilt tea trays, carved wooden umbrella and walking-stick stands, plated egg cutting machines, mahogany, cheval and toilet glasses of sizes, cases of children's toys, colored glass panoramic bells of sizes, horse, nail, tooth, shoe, hair, and hat brushes, lemon squeezers, bamboo hammock boards, sets of bamboo wood chessmen, sets of jugs and basins, glass gilt pinnacle clocks with morocco cases, travelling hats or bonnet, boxes of sizes and various other articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues and the articles are now on inspection.

N. B.—The delivery of Goods shall be taken immediately after the sale upon making the payment thereof, but after the expiration of one week from the date of sale the same shall be resold on account of the purchaser or purchasers, who may have not taken delivery of their things purchased.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Double-seated Brougham by Thorn, a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 143, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of J. K. Rutherglen, Esq., the same comprising, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickles, liqueur and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, tea tray, a mahogany case containing a set of electro-plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sideboard, dining room chairs, screens, hall chair, marble and wood washhand stands, drawing-room sofas, conversation sofas, whatnot, hatstand, a handsome plated 4 light hanging argand lamp, English iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and cane presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horse, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.,

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Thorn. A pair of hand-some fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses. A Grey Brougham Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 KOTTAS OR BAGS OF DRY DATE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. FESTINO and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Bhoja Veerjee's Godowns, at Mandvee Bunder, by order of Damother Thakurrey, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Manekchund Carrumchund.

19 Kottas or Bags of Dry Date.

By direction of Rahma and Noami, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nissim deceased, who by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 414 of 1867 wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Elicoo Joshua Ardalis and others ex cutors of the late Zac ob Seema Nissim, deceased, were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, to the unmovable estate situate in Bombay left by the said Yacoob Seema Nissim deceased, which estate inter alia comprised the following immoveable properties, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction to be held at the respective premises, on Monday, the 10th day of February 1873, the properties respectively assessed under No. 6, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, in one lot, on Thursday, the 13th day of February 1873, the proper assessed under No. 5 in Military Square, Fort, and on Wednesday the 19th day of February 1873, the property assessed under No. 3 in Meadow Street. The auction sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day

PARTICULARS.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Tamarind Lane, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 5, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and sixty-three square yards and also the house of one square yard, and bounded on the east side by the property of Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, on the west side by the Military Square, and on and towards the south side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, on the north side by the Military Square, and on and towards the south side by the property of the said Rahma and Noami, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rahma and Isac Dawood.

LOT 3.

And also all that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or tenement therein, situated in Meadow Street, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side thereof by Meadow Street, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noami, on the north side by the property of Cowasjee and Sons, on the south side by the property of Cowasjee Kestinge, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. Harrington, late Municipal Storekeeper, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Khunderao Morojee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, or the undersigned.

C. TYABJEE,
Vendor's Solicitor.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made 1 lated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, Table Ornaments, Dutch Oilpaint ings and Engravings, Photographic Apparatus, Books a Walnut wood Harmonium, Garden Plant, Dog-cart, &c., &c., at the Windly Hall, Old Telegraph Office, Colaba Causeway.

TOMORROW TUESDAY the 4th instant, at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of J. Linzey Wilcox, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises, plate warmer and stand, handsome sideboard, dinner and dessert services, best plated plate covers, cruet and bran fast stands, toast rack, waiter, cake basket, hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, fish knives and forks, a set of tea services in Spode dessert stands, arcian muffineers, argand and solar lamps, a set of electroplated spoon and forks, chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as dining table side-board, dining room chairs, whatnot, side tables, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, Spanish cane seats, teapoys, stuffed carpet, plate engravings and Dutch Oilpaintings in gilt frames, handsome flower vases with glass domes, mineral box paying 6 airs, four-post bedsteads, lamp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, harmonium, medicine chest, real Chinese card plate, table ornaments, photographic apparatus, dispense articles, cooking utensils, garden plant, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A well-balanced and handsome Dog-cart, by W. Biddle Combe. Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated makers G. F. COWARD & Co., just landed ex s.s. *Kingstone*.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilman tores, comprising 78 packages, consisting of Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles, sauce of schools, Reading Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey Sauce, walnut and mushroom ketsup, French preserved olives, assorted tart fruit, 3 and 1 lb. assorted jam and jellies in patent stone jars, a sorted candied peel in glass jars, patras currants, Turkey figs, Altana pudding and Muscatel Raisins, Jordan Almond, tapioca, pearl barley, scotch oatmeal, bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, &c. &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BELLS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe;

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—All descriptions of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, as well as MIDWIVES and NURSES, either Europeans or Natives, can be obtained by applying to the Undersigned by the Omnibus of the Small Cause Court, or at No. 2-0, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

DeCRUZ, CORREYA, & Co.

VOLNAY.

A DELICIOUS AFTER-DINNER BURGUNDY. Rs. 21-0 per dozen quarts and Rs. 11-8 per dozen pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay, 31st January 1873.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, called at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd January 1873, has been, for want of necessary quorum, ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 24th February 1873, at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st February 1873.

HOTELS.

THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL

(WATSON'S)

BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., AND HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD and LODGING per day, Rs. 8-12.

NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare, and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

TURIN.

OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.

THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fin Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

J. AND W. TOLLEY,

GUN MAKERS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE Undersigned beg to inform Sportsmen that they have now in Stock the following Weapons, which they are instructed to sell at a reduced rate in order to close this Consignment:—

Single Sporting Snider Rifle, 577 bore, to take Service Cartridges (complete), with fittings and other apparatus, No. 1,770 ..... Rs. 122
Sporting Martini-Henry Rifle, 300 yards, No. 95 with Gun case and appurtenances 200
Best quality Central Fir Rifle, 12 gauge, rubbed 50, 10's, 150, 2 0 yards (complete), with Gun case, fittings, and other apparatus, No. 1,726 417

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Agents.

JUST ARRIVED.

A SELECT Consignment of the following choice Italian Wines, of a delicious fruity flavour, and far superior to those of Bordeaux:—

BARBERA	at Rs. 15 per dozen.
BAROLO	,, 15 do.
GRIGNOLINO	,, 12 do.

Sample Bottle, price Re. 1-4 Cash, can be had at our Godowns.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.	
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr 2 12	All new Patterns.
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,, 2 12	
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0	
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0	
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,, 3 0	
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.....	,, 2 12	

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz..... 6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor 2 12
The Bismarck 4 8
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.

H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Mazagon and Port Canning shares. Other shares quiet. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue	232 ixd
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,235
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
16,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77.	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
2,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	3,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,165
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,615
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,620
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	930
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,250
150	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,015 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	1,000	all	40 p a	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	100p.a	Oriental	2,800
400	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	5 0	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 pa	Apollo Press Co	7,200
200	2,000	all	200 pc	Bombay Press Co	2,060
200	500	all.	50 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,800	all	90	Colaba Press Co	6,450
350	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,400
300	2,000	1,500	75 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	905
200	1,000	all	200 pc	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydr aulic Press Co	2,200
250	5,000	1,867	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	610
200	400	350	125 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 pc	Scinde Press Co	510
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co	825
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 pct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,000	1,500	105p.a	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220
80,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
50,000	500	300	15 pc.	Landi g and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
1,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	25
2,000	500	all		Treacher & Co	455
1,000	250	all	40 pc	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/32 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	20 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Ningpo	30 Do. do.	124

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 180 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold	100 touch 16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110
Four & half per cent	104½
Four ter cent	102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet without any change in rates. The up-country demand continues unsatisfactory, but holders are not disposed as yet to sell at lower prices. The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms on Saturday:—

500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	8½ lbs.	Rs. 5 11 0
500	" "	"	40 "	39 " 8½	" 5 11 0
1,000	" "	"	40 "	39 " 8½	" 5 11 0
500	" "	"	40 "	39 " 7	" 4 12 6
250	" "	"	45 "	39 " 7	" 5 2 6
900	" Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 "	" 2 3 0
150	pairs " Dhoters	42 "	10 "		" 1 12 0

COTTON.

The market closed strong, and an active demand continues. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee	(Ready)	Rs. 243 to Rs. 244
" Akote	"	" 248 to " 250
" Hingunkaut	"	" 275 to " 276
" Broach M. G.	"	" 286 to " 288
" Dholera (May delivery)	"	" 234 to " 235

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

200	candies New Oomras. F.F.B. (Ready)	at Rs. 250 to Rs. 252	
75	" " " "	at " 252	
150	" " Khandesh	at " 228 to " 234	
25	" " "	at " 227 to " 230	
50	" " Barsee	at " 242	
50	" " Julgaum	at " 235 to " 243	
50	" " F.F.B.	at " 240	
10	" " Broach M.G.	at " 275½	
25	" " "	at " 275	
50	" " Karanja	at " 240 to " 242	
25	" " Nugger	at " 241½	
100	" Old Dholleras	at " 219	

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Mule No. 40	at 11¼ as. per lb.
5,400 " Turkey Red No. 40 to 60	at 27½ "
3,000 " Saffron Colour No. 40	at 15½ "

CALCUTTA.—29TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102 to 102-2, and small amounts at Rs. 102-2 to 102-4.

4½ per cents, of 1872, heavy amounts at Rs. 103-14.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-6.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st February, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd February, 1-44 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st February, 4-30 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd February, 12-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st February, 9-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.	28 Jan. 4 ship
	Wooden Ships "	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 5s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.	
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£3 5s.	
Trieste		£3 5s.	
Liverpool		£3 10s.	
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Baritiss		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Alice Buck	Crow	Shields, Sept. 20.
Feb. 1	Manilla	Families	Liverpool.
2	William Levitt	Letts	Liverpool, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
1	Ambassador (s)	Williamson	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Merhill	Per-ian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Persia (s)	Morello	Genoa, &c.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Goa.
2	Crighton (s)	Harley	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Ship Ceylon, to Havre.

Ship Phrenologist, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
28	Joseph	Calingapatam.
29	H. M. S. Crarewitch.	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.		
29	Sidonnie Madeline	Bordeaux.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2nd February, 7 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 2nd February, 11-50 A.M.—Steamer Pekin from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mofussilite, 9 cases glassware, Allarukia Joosub & Co.; 5 cases candles, Abdool Currim Abdool Rahim; 90 kegs shots, Abdool Hoosein Rasoolbhoy.

Orlando s, 28 casks porter, and 6 cases sherry, W. Watson & Co.; 19 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 100 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.; 30 boxes champagne, 17 boxes claret, and 40 boxes sherry, Antrobus & Co.; 144 cases metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 200 boxes brandy, 12 cases champagne, and 12 cases claret, Merwanjee Cowasjee and Co.

Parana, 10 cases silk hock, and 273 cases port, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 125 kegs iron nails, Fazelally Moosabhoy.

Como s, 1 hogshead brandy, Cowasjee Maneckjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 10 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Lady Allen, 61 bales hides and skins, M. M. S. Mohideen and Co.; 267 bales cotton, Chutrumull Kissandayall; 160 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha; 125 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria; 169 cwts. horns, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

Timor s, 25 bales cotton, Rogowjee Bheja; 110 bales cotton, Gocouldass Heerjee and Co.; 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Munjee; 65 bales cotton, M. Ebramjee; 167 bales cotton, Gocouldass Heerjee & Co.; 71 bales cotton, R. Vurjeevundass; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Jaitha Pursotum.

Celia s, 25 bales cotton, Khimjee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jaitha.

Como s, 420 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 23 bales wool, and 11 bales cotton, Ebjee Vishram; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 362 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Nursey Khatow; 39 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhorzaz; 25 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee; 32 bales wool, Dewjee Bhorzaz.

Crighton s, 21 bales wool, Parpia Natha; 211 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 25 bales wool, Hurridass Ganjee; 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Hutton s, 62 bundles hides, Suckoor Woosman; 175 bundles gall, Teerathmull Dossmull; 14 cases gum, Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia and Co.; 757 bundles gall, S. S. Mahomed and Co.; 7,000 bundles coir yarn, Shamjee Padumsey.

South Tyne s, 1,021 bundles coir yarn, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Tanjore, 60 bales wool, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Orlando s, 985 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.; 30 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 16 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 22 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Timavo s, 350 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 11 packages coffee, Nursee Khuttow.

Hydaspes s, 105 pieces E. teeth, Runsorlall Girdhurlall; 3 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis s, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Hydaspes s, 70 bales cotton, Sigg and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore s, 2 cases indigo, Charles Herring.

Hydaspes, 1 bundle shawl, H. M. Molesilly.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Swinley, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Pollen, Lieutenant, 41st Foot, to join, from England.

Roberts, Captain, Punjab Civil Commissioner, to join, from England.

Inglis, Captain, 45th B. N. I., to join, from England.

Mackenzie, 3rd Native Light Infantry, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Neild Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Europe.

Fullerton, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Europe.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Macphe son, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Grey, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Broome, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Hewett, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

FEBRUARY 2.

Inglis, Captain, 4th Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Moradabad.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 3rd Native Infantry, on duty, to Poorundhur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 1st February, 1873.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—

Capt. W. A. Salmon, S. C., Personal Asst. to the Political Agent, Kattywar, 23rd Jan. 1873.

Capt. A. W. Macnaghten, Cadre, 2nd Cavy., 24th Jan. 1873.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Hughes, M. D., is transferred from General duty Northern Division, to general duty Presidency, at his own request.

Maj. F. P. B. Walsh, S. C., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Lance Corp. Henry, Staff, 15th Hussars, employed in the Ordnance Department, is promoted to Sergeant, with effect from the 6th January 1873, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of 1862.

The following order is confirmed:—

Be gaum District order, dated 29th Jan. 1873, directing Lieut. Sawyer, 6th N. I., to act as Station Staff Officer at Belgaum, in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Bri. Maj., on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Surg. A. J. I. Hepworth, to Egypt, for two months, from date of departure per P. and O. steamer, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Colonel E. C. Marston, from 18th January to 1st February 1873, in extension to remain at Clifton, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Col. T. Wardon, Assist. Adjt. Gen., Poona Division of the Army, from 15th to the 28th Feb. 1873, preparatory to pr ceding on furlough.

Royal Artillery.—Maj. J. Ritchie, (D. Battery 18th Brigade) from 24th December 1872 to 23rd June 1873, in England, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. R. Walkey, (No. 3 Bat, 6th Brig.) from 26th Dec. 1872 to 31st March 1873, in England, on private affairs.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen in the Overland shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Sesquey* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-one columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judicious by selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, we think it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of really the excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Statesman.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SLEATER—KER—February 1st, at the Cathedral, Bombay by the Ven. the Archdeacon Leigh Lye, J. Montgomery Sleater, Esq., Resident Engineer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, to Jane, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General J. Fitzgerald, Madras Army, and widow of the late John Ker, Esq.

DEATH.

DICKSON—February 1st, at the Australasian Hotel, Bombay, Amy E. Dickson, aged 26 years, of typhoid fever.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALFE—January 22nd at Umballa, Punjab, the wife of Captain Balfe, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, of a daughter.

CHILL—January 23rd, at Kuri, near Hissar, the wife of W. N. Chill, Esq., Inland Customs Service, of a daughter.

LEMARCHAND—January 21st, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr. J. Ross Lemarchand, of a daughter.

MARTINSON—January 27 h, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John Martinson, of a daughter.

NEWTON—January 30th, at 74, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of H. W. Newton, Esq., of a son.

STRETTELL—January 19th, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain J. E. F. Strettell, Adjutant 9th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

STENHOUSE—January 22n l, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. Stenhouse, Forest Department, of a daughter.

WILCOX—January 20th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of H. C. Wilcox, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANG—FRENCH—January 15th, at Burrowmussia, Moorshedabad, by the Rev. S. J. Hill, Edwin Arthur Lang, Esq., Hookah Factory, to Kathleen Evelyn French, youngest daughter of Henry G. French, Esq.

LUCAESZ—LUCAESZ—January 29th, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Very Rev. Colgan, Tertullian Anselem Denis Lucaesz, of Cannanore, to Adelaide Bertha, eldest daughter of Mr. James Joseph Cracn.

DEATHS.

MOSS—January 26th, at Deyrah, George, the infant son of Mr. Frederick Moss, Delhi and London Bank, 26 days.

SNOW—January 22nd, at Dacca, Raymond W. Snow, Esq., late of Pa halipar Tea Garden, North Luckimpore, Assam, aged 24 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1873.

WE understand that the Report of the Committee on the Carwar Railway was given into Government about a fortnight ago, and from all we have been able to learn in regard to it the Report is not unfavourable to that interesting project. We hear it has been estimated by the Committee that the proposed railway will pay from three to four per cent. after three years. We are also told that the Committee have recommended the Southern Mahratta Railway as the best for opening up the southern districts of this Presidency, but hold that for military objects the Carwar Railway is preferable. Until we see the Report itself we cannot be sure how far it is really favourable to a project which, as a preferential one, has been so strongly condemned both by the commercial world and by those best acquainted with the Southern Mahratta Country. Still less can we say how far it may justify the Duke of Argyll in giving his sanction to the execution of the project; but there is no doubt that the supporters of the Carwar Railway give out that they have gained a triumph, and are now sanguine that their railway will very soon be commenced. If this railway be sanctioned at present the result will be an unfortunate one, alike for the interests of the commerce of Bombay and of the Presidency in general. From Poona to Belgaum, and from Sattara to Ahmednugger, the country is almost sealed up, and an immense population is denied opportunity for the development of its industry, because a few men cannot or will not see which is the railway line that is most urgently required to be constructed in our neighbourhood at present. Has the Committee ignored the fact that the whole of the southern provinces of the Bombay Presidency are kept in poverty and subjected to frequently recurring famines for want of the means of getting their produce to market?

WE see by the last mail that the question of the unemployed Officers of the Indian Army will occupy the attention of the House of Commons during the coming Session. The difficulty however is one that hangs not so much upon the necessity of providing for, or getting rid of, our surplus commissioned soldiers, as the downright and absolute importance of approaching the matter from the proper end. There are three classes of officers—the fit employed, the unfit employed, and the fit unemployed. Now from these groups the first and most proper thing to do will be to select the fit employed and the fit unemployed and put on one side the unfits whether in command or on general duty. We do not see why old and worn-out "unfits" should bar the promotion of active and intelligent men. We do not understand why men who can hardly sit on a horse, and who cannot walk five miles in a day, should be retained in the Service, and allowed to qualify for Colonels' allowances simply from the bare fact that they happen to have the luck to hold a command. Government should certainly look up every case of incapacity, and in the interests of the country and that of the public service, deal out the new retrenchment policy to the unfit employed officers prior to placing fit but unfortunate unemployed officers upon the shelf or allowing them to wait on with hope deferred for position and command that can never become vacant under existing circumstances. The fact is we want to commence very high up amongst the senior officers of the gradation list, and if we have more officers than we want or can afford to retain, our reduction should commence from the top of the Colonels, and not be made from young or middle aged gentlemen who are in the prime of life and valuable to the State, as soldiers either in a civil or military capacity. It is not our wish to discuss the law points which have been introduced into the controversy. Our contemporaries have recently told us that the question of forced retirement will be raised as an issue for a Court of law to determine, and prior to the legal decision which may be given, we think it well to avoid the aspect of the case from an attorney point of view. People however must not be led away by mistaken sympathy or by reports which are not authenticated. In this army the number of gentlemen directed to send in their applications for retirement under the clauses of the forcing despatch are very few. Report had it that the total was ten, and we believe that this is a gross exaggeration. About three officers, we understand, have been dealt with under the provisions of the "Argyll peremptory order." A number of other gentlemen, we believe, will also retire, but they will do so under previous existing orders. Some are medically unfit for soldiering, and a few cannot serve in this country; and it may be that one or two others, for reasons of their own, have been permitted at their special request to retire upon a small pension. It should be well understood, that it is most unjust to these gentlemen to class them amongst the "moral delinquents." The publication of a big list may serve to inflame the mind of the public, and to create feeling; but sooner or later, the real names will be given to the *Gazette*, and we believe we are not far wrong in stating that in every case where an officer of good character has been placed upon a compulsory retirement in consequence of ill health, that it will be found he has been granted an extra pension to that which he was entitled to receive. In former days, such an officer would have been invalided on a mere pittance and have had to struggle on in poverty for the rest of his days, but now if there is nothing against his character he can receive a special extra annuity. The view of the whole matter must be a broad one, and it should embrace a consideration for the good of the public service, and also for the private rights of those who are retired by compulsion. In the public interest we at once say that the revenues of India should not be spent upon useless or bad characters, who are neither ornamental to the army or of value to the State. Full pensions and Colonels' allowances are the prizes for an honourable and useful career, and those whose lives represent vice and the brandy bottle, have no legal or equitable claim to such rewards. It is most unjust to the Indian taxpayer to take his rupees, and in mistaken charity and kindness pension off a worthless official because indeed he excites your tears by the anticipation of that fate which is the sure end of every man who takes to dram drinking and dishonourable courses. But while we thus express ourselves, we are against being hard on reformed characters. Men may have made mistakes in early life, and yet by a long course of good conduct have redeemed the errors and the folly of their youth. In such cases justness and generosity both combine to throw the veil over the past, and we should regret to behold them regibbetted on the altar of punishment for offences long since forgiven and forgotten. If fresh evidence is forthcoming, and it can be proved that their present general unfitness and moral conduct make them ineligible for command and responsibility, they might be weighed by such facts and dealt with accordingly; but they ought not to be tried by the "light of other days." In coming to a judgment upon them and their acts, we would exclude all matters that related to old offences long since fully condoned. It may not be desirable, it is true, to retain such a class of officers, as when they reach exalted position their previous history might affect their present reputation, impair and abridge their usefulness, and very largely weaken their authority. In such a case the exercise of liberality is not a waste of the taxpayers' money. No price is too high to pay for justice, and the bestowal of a comfortable pension prevents such an officer from filling a post, even if technically qualified, that would embarrass the authority and render support awkward for h[illegible] The Service and the State even gain by his retirement, on an ample provision. Injury to the Crown accrues if an officer remains in a position which he wants weight to maintain. Injustice to the individual may occur if he is chased from the Service upon an inadequate income after years of good service, contrition, and condonation. We at once say that such cases can only be met by a prudent compromise. Not too liberal, lest Government should appear to make too light of blem

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 30TH JANUARY.

The weather was cloudy during the whole of yesterday, and light rain fell towards morning, just sufficient to allay the dust.

The Political Agent, Mr. J. B. Peile, arrived here yesterday forenoon, and assumed charge of the Agency from Colonel Walker in the evening after office hours. The usual salute of eleven guns was fired this morning after sunrise.

A notification is published in the *Agency Gazette* of this date in regard to a murder committed at Drapha. It is as follows:—

"A most atrocious and cold blooded murder of one Thuker Toga Premjee has been committed in the lands of Drapha, on the 4th January 1873. It is hereby notified that a reward of Rs. 500 will be paid by the Drapha shareholders, to any person or persons who will give information that may lead to the apprehension and eventual conviction of the perpetrators of this crime."

Burda Chowkey, the head-quarters of the "Federal Seebundy" S. D. is not far from Drapha, so that it would have been a far better plan, if Khan Bahadur Syud Ulvee Jemadar had been instructed to go on the track of the perpetrators of this diabolical crime, since owing to his fame as a detective, his services could have been employed with advantage in this case, but probably the gallant Jemadar has other more important work on hand.

A third notification is published in the same number of the *Agency Gazette*, which announces that—

"Mohunlall Nityanund, Hoozoor Vakeel of the Wudwan State, is granted a sunnud to practice as Vakeel in all Courts of this Agency."

That Mr. Mohunlall has proved himself worthy of the favour granted him is not known, nor has he passed the examination required of vakeels who are entitled to sunnuds; but probably following the practice introduced by the late Political Agent, of granting sunnuds to whomsoever he pleased, without reference to their attainments, status, and respectability, Colonel Walker had, by an oversight, allowed the notification to pass. Under the administration of so talented a gentleman like Mr. Peile, some wholesome reform must be introduced in this respect.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 29TH JANUARY.

The Bombay bazaar question, although your columns have been open to a free discussion of the subject, seems to be as far from a satisfactory settlement as it was when it was first mooted. All that appears to have resulted from the long correspondence which has taken place is the clear demonstration of the fact that the European community of Bombay are systematically plundered by their cooks and butlers, and that there is scarcely any conceivable possibility of making this combination of rogues honest in their dealings. The question affects Calcutta as materially as it does Bombay, and there is no doubt that many in this city have perused with interest the various letters on the subject which have, from time to time, appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*. I believe I am not far wrong in saying that the same system of robbing is largely and successfully practised in Calcutta, notwithstanding the many efforts of housekeepers, by personal supervision and otherwise, to put a stop to it. Calling at a friend's house the other day, I observed on the hall table a large quantity of fruit of various kinds. They were the fruits, as he subsequently informed me, of his visit to the Dhurrumtoola market that morning, and he proceeded with a smile of rapture to particularize the various articles on which he had realized large savings in pice. Poor deluded man! His daughter had paid twelve annas for his *ticcu ghari* and was too kindhearted to damp his momentary satisfaction by informing him that in the end he was really more than half that sum out of pocket.

The Mahomedan Literary Society gave their ninth annual conversazione at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. Of course on an occasion of this kind the *elite* of Bengal native society was strongly represented. There was also a considerable assembly of Europeans, most of whom on entering the Hall were warmly received by the worthy and respected Secretary of the Society, Moulvie Abdul Lateef. The Viceroy, with a few of his staff, arrived shortly after nine o'clock and proceeded at once to the inspection of the various articles and curiosities exhibited, many of which were attractive and novel. There were model rotary and beam engines worked by electro-magneto power, model horizontal and vertical steam engines in full working order, experiments in hydrostatics, microscopic exhibitions, valuable works of art, and many other interesting objects of a like character on view. To do the Viceroy justice, however, he was decidedly the most attractive object in the hall while he remained, for the crowd that perseveringly followed and surrounded him, rendered it impossible, without the vulgar alternative of elbowing right and left, to obtain more than a glimpse of the top of his head. Rai Khan Lall Day Bahadoor, the Chemical Examiner to Government, was present, and, during the evening, performed a variety of interesting chemical experiments.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON LAND SETTLEMENTS IN BENGAL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

There was another sitting of the Legislative Council yesterday at Government House, with, so far as I could see, a full attendance of members. The following was the list of business:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse to present the report of the Select Committee on the rules for the conduct of business.

2. Also to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise the levy of *ad valorem* duties on timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

The object is stated in the title.

3. Also to move that the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Port dues in British Burma.

4. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalise the repayment of money deposited in District Savings' Banks in the names of minors be taken into consideration.

5. Also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

6. Also to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer be taken into consideration.

7. Also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

8. The Hon'ble Mr Egerton to present the further report of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage in Northern India.

9. Adjourned debate on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal. The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

There were no speeches of importance on the above motions until the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer should be taken into consideration. Sir Richard Temple read the report of the Select Committee *in extenso* to the Council, which was to the following effect:—"We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers connected therewith. We have slightly amended the wording of clauses five and six, but we have made no other changes, and recommend that the Bill thus altered be passed." Sir Richard then proceeded to remark that it was known to the Council and the public that a considerable amount of opium was grown in Persia, the growth and culture of which was year by year increasing. He did not say that that growth and culture would in any degree constitute a rivalry with British India, but still it was necessary to see that in such matters the just interests of the country were protected. It had come to their knowledge that considerable quantities of this opium were brought down the Persian Gulf in native crafts, which took shelter in the British ports of Aden and Bombay, whence it was transferred to British steamers and by them conveyed round to China. This was considered to be utilizing British ports, possibly to the detriment of British interest, and so, at first, this transhipment was prohibited. It was, however, thought on subsequent consideration that the Government should not refuse the hospitality of their ports even to their rivals, and that they should offer fair facilities for such transhipment on payment of fees That being decided, the only question that remained was to what ports this privilege should be extended. The principal port in question was Bombay, but it was further considered whether Aden should not also be included This was a free port generally for general merchandise, and required special legislation to enable them to levy a transhipment fee in that port. It was considered therefore that notwithstanding the general privilege that had been conceded to Aden, that they might also fairly levy this transhipment fee, considering the particular circumstances of the case in that port. The Hon. Member therefore asked the Council to consider the report of the Committee with a view to the passing of the Bill, as he believed the matter affected the just interests of the revenue of British India. The question was put and the Bill subsequently passed.

The Hon. Mr. Egerton then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate irrigation, navigation and drainage in Northern India.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thought that before the report of the Committee was taken into consideration the rules for the conduct of business should be suspended.

His Excellency the President had no objection to comply with the request of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, be

The Hon. Mr. Ellis opposed such suspension on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed in the matter. He had not yet seen the report of the Select Committee, and there was one particular clause which had been inserted in the Bill in respect to which he wished to express his own views and to elicit those of the members who had formed the Select Committee. The consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill was, therefore, further postponed.

The adjourned debate on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the North-West Provinces of Bengal was then resumed.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor wished to make a few observations on the Bill before it went through another stage. It was a source of satisfaction that a subject of such enormous importance as this had been dealt with by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, under whose auspices, he might say, the Bill was introduced, and who was, perhaps, the most competent authority in Northern India to deal with the subject. His Honor thought that it would be a great advantage to the officers of Government that the law upon this subject, which was now much scattered, should be consolidated and amended and put into a clear shape and modern form. The Hon'ble member went on to remark that the new and most striking feature in the present Bill was that which conferred certain benefits on those cultivators who formerly occupied the position of proprietors. He thought the proposal an excellent one and that it would be a great improvement in the law, inasmuch as it would be reverting to what he believed to be the true principles of the Indian tenure of land. It would be admitting the principle that land was property held as a matter of status, and not as a matter of property under the ordinary conditions of contract under which land is now held in England. He was glad to see that the authorities who had framed the bill recognised this view of the case, and he hoped the provision would be carried by the Council. There was another matter, relative to the wording of the second and third clauses of the Bill as they now stood, in regard to which he entertained serious apprehension. It was a matter of great importance, although at first sight it might seem not to be so. The Council were aware that the question of the rights of tenants was one which had long agitated India, and especially those provinces more immediately connected with the Bengal Presidency, the Punjab and Oudh. It now appeared that in respect to one limited class of tenants the laws laid down by Act X. of 1859 was proposed to be altered by the provisions of the present measure.

His Honor, after some observations on the provisions of Act X of 1859, went on to say that it was at one time supposed that that measure was unfavourable to the landlord, but it had subsequently been considered that its provisions were more unjust as regards the tenant, inasmuch as it afforded grounds for the enhancement of his rent. When His Honor compared Section 76 of the present measure with the provisions at Act X. of 1859, and read the statement of objects and reasons which had been published on the subject, he was very much inclined to fear the introduction of considerable changes which he would very strongly deprecate. The first alteration which he noticed in regard to the wording of the clauses referred to was this. The present law, Sec. 6 of Act X. of 1859, was to the effect that every ryot who had cultivated land for a period of twelve years had a right of occupancy in the land so cultivated or held by him. The wording of this (and of the 17th Section) had been the subject of most solemn and important legal decision, and it seemed dangerous to alter the wording of a law which had so thoroughly become part and parcel of the law of landlord and tenant. The Hon. member here compared the wording of the sections under discussion, from which it appeared that amongst other changes, the substitution of the word "tenant" for "ryot" in the present measure would enable tenants to acquire rights which would be very undesirable. His Honor, in support of his argument against such change in the law, cited the judgment of the High Court of Bengal in regard to the privileges of tenants, which went to prove that a tenant was not entitled to a right of occupancy in the land. He was sure that the Hon. member would not ask them lightly to change a law so solemnly settled and established by the High Court,—a law which had been in existence for a long series of years, and had been the Magna Charta of the rights of the ryots of India. His Honor further dwelt at considerable length on the enhancement of rents and to the advisability, under certain circumstances, of increasing the land revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr Bayley was understood to express himself generally in favour of the measure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that the Bill now before the Council had a two-fold policy—the consolidation and amendment of the existing law. As to the first object, namely, the desire to clear up points of doubt and to bring into one enactment the various regulations affecting tenant right and other matters relating to land, the Hon'ble member had no hesitation in expressing his concurrence with the Hon'ble mover of the Bill, as to the necessity for such legislation. The second object, the amendment of the law, was one of the greatest importance, and that branch of the Bill affected the amendment of some very important matters. After the short time the Council had had for their consideration, the Hon'ble member did not think he could do justice to this branch of the subject. He would, therefore, not through want of appreciation of their importance, refrain from following the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Bayley, and he contented himself with saying that the introduction of the amendments stated had his fullest approval, while at the same time he thought that some of the clauses as they stood at present seemed to him open to objection and some of the new provisions liable to criticism. Considering, however, the great local experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, and that the measure was the product of the united experience of the able revenue officers of the N. W. Provinces, and considering also that the Bill had been put forward by the officer whose opinion on such matters carried with it greater weight than that of any other officer in the N. W. Provinces, or perhaps in India, the Lieutenant-Governor himself, it was most probable that he (the Hon'ble Member) was wrong in a few criticisms and objections which *primâ facie* occurred to him, and which on further information would perhaps not be sustainable. He therefore begged to postpone those criticisms and objections until he had had an opportunity of ascertaining whether they had or had not really any ground.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple wished to make a few remarks in regard to what had fallen from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the important subject of tenant right. He entirely agreed in all that had fallen from His Honor as to the importance of preserving to the ryots the status to which His Honor had referred, but he would venture to say that this provision was not altogether new, for it was contained in the Tenant Acts of the Punjab and Oudh, both of which Acts had been passed some years ago. Having himself been concerned in the framing of the Punjab Tenancy Bill, the Hon'ble member was glad to see that that important provision had been adopted in this Bill for the N. W. Provinces. The Hon'ble Member had understood His Honor to say that the present Bill did not provide as many privileges for occupancy tenants as should have been provided. In this respect the Hon. Member admitted that the present Bill did not go nearly so far as the Punjab and Oudh Bill. The present Bill provided for two classes of tenants—privileged tenants, and what were called simple occupancy tenants; the privileged tenants comprised only those who had lost their land from some cause or another, whereas the Punjab Act comprised not only this, but several other categories. So far, then, this Bill was not so favourable to the ryot as the Punjab Bill, or even the Oudh Bill, and it might be a matter for consideration whether some of the privileged classes which were admitted in those Bills might not also be included in the present measure. As regards the enhancement of rent, the Bill under discussion did not go so far as the Punjab Bill, for in reference to the point on which His Honor had laid so much stress, namely, that the occupancy ryot should have a certain privilege in respect to his rent, the Punjab Bill did lay down certain important provisions in detail. The occupancy tenants, according to that Bill, were to pay 50, 30, and 15 per cent. less than the average rent rates of the districts, according as they belonged to one or other of the privileged classes. There was nothing of that nature in this Bill; whether or not some such provision should be made was a question for the Select Committee to decide. The Hon'ble Member went on to remark that in justice to the present Bill he did not think the status of the ryot was dealt with so indifferently as the Lieutenant-Governor seemed to imagine. It appeared to him that the Bill did contemplate some provision being made on this point, for as regards privileged ryots, i.e., the ex-proprietor class of ryots, they were to have their rents determined and fixed by the Settlement Officer, and were to make application to that officer for such determination. The simple occupancy ryot was to pay, in the event of dispute, either the current rate of rent or the standard rate of rent sanctioned by the Board. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor seemed to think that this section would allow of tenants being rack-rented, that was, to pay the highest rate of rent which could be got out of the land, but that was not the correct interpretation of the section, because the tenant in question had either to pay the current rates of rent or the rates fixed by the Board. It was very probable that the Board, in determining the standard rate of rent, would make some favourable difference on behalf of the occupancy ryots, but here, again, it was impossible to say what view the Board of Revenue would take, so that if there was to be a difference, as such difference seemed to be contemplated, the Hon'ble member thought it would be far better to fix it definitely by law. After some further remarks, the Hon'ble member concluded his speech by a reference to the permanent assessment of landholders. Remarks had been made in regard to the policy of the Government in respect to the land tax as connected with other sources of taxation. The Hon'ble member hoped the Council would not suppose he was the least indifferent to the importance of that consideration, or the least wanting in respect to the Council if he begged to say that he must refrain from taking up the gauntlet on these delicate questions. He thought, however, that there was a great deal of force in the remark, that it was "better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," and he hoped that in regard to these questions the Government would be guided by the same principle.

After the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis had made some remarks in regard to the observations which had fallen from the Hon'ble members who had discussed the measure,

His Excellency the Viceroy said that the importance of some of the questions raised in the Bill was very great for his own part, His Excellency had great confidence in the knowledge and ability of his hon'ble friend on the left (Mr. Inglis) and in the Board of Revenue of the N. W. Provinces, who framed the Bill. His Lordship quite agreed with the remarks of his Hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Ellis), that there was probably no man in India at the present time who was more thoroughly acquainted with the principles of the land settlement in the North-West Provinces, and who possessed a more complete knowledge of the rights connected with that settlement, than the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, with whose approval the Bill had come before the Council. His Excellency therefore anticipated that the Council would find, on examination of the Bill, that it deserved their approval At the same time, as the most important clauses of the Bill had been introduced since it was first brought in, His Lordship begged to reserve his opinion upon the questions which had been under discussion, until he had seen the report of the Select Committee on the measure. It was obvious that many of the questions would be much more suitably dealt with in the Select Committee, where observations could be made and explanations given, than by the whole Council in the present stage of the Bill. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor made some remarks in respect to the policy of the executive Government regarding the principles which should guide them in dealing with the assessment of the land revenue. Upon this subject His Excellency wished only to say that, in his opinion, there was no necessity for imposing new taxes in India, and that in revising the land settlement, he thought the revision should be conducted with great moderation and consideration for existing interests.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Vizianagram also made some observations in respect to the Bill, which were understood to refer to the Trigonometrical Survey of land, when

His Excellency the President put the question that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in six weeks The motion was agreed to.

The following additional members were added to the Select Committee on the Bill—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hon'bles Messrs. Hobhouse, Bayley, Ellis, Chapman, and Inglis.

The Hon'ble Mr Hobhouse gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would introduce the Bill to consolidate the law of oaths and affirmations, and would move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

The Council then adjourned.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 10TH JANUARY.

Ugly news concerning the Channel Squadron have reached us from Funchal, Madeira. The storms which have lately been such frequent and unwelcome visitors to the European Continent generally, appear to have been raging on Christmas day in the latitude of the Island of Madeira, the gale blowing with hurricane violence from the westward. In attempting to ride it out, the Northumberland dragged her anchor and then broke away from it. A second anchor being promptly let go failed to bring her up, and she fell right across the bows of the Hercules, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, and fore-top-gallant-mast. The Northumberland lost her after funnel, and the prow of the Hercules drove a hole in her bottom, five feet by two, causing two of the compartments to fill at once. Here is a practical proof of the advantage of these water-tight compartments. She left for Gibraltar two days afterwards, escorted by the Hercules and the Minotaur. Before closing this letter I trust to be able to convey to you the glad tidings of her safe arrival there. It is also reported that the Sultan has been aground, and that the outer skin plating of her double bottom has been seriously bulged in. During the whole visit of the Squadron to Funchal very heavy weather prevailed, and on one occasion the vessels had to get up steam, trip their anchors, and run under the lee of the Island for shelter.

When we learn that six vessels for the Royal Navy have been completed during the past quarter, and that twenty others are in course of construction in the Government and private yards, the charge made against the Lords of the Admiralty by Mr. Reid will hardly hold water. The vessels completed are the Ready and Rifleman, both 4, double screw composite gun-boats, 592 and 600 tons each; the Bulldog, Pickle, Pike, and Snap, 1, double screw iron gunboat of 254 tons and 158 horse-power, built in a private yard at North Woolwich. The new vessels ordered, and some are in a forward state, are the Blonde, 26, iron screw frigate, cased with wood, 5,693 tons and 1,000 horse-power, at Portsmouth; Fury, 4, armour plated turret-ship, 10,465 tons, 7,000 horse power, at Pembroke; Raleigh, 22, iron screw frigate sheathed with wood, 4,655 tons, 6,000 horse-power, built for great speed, ordered to be launched at Chatham on the 1st March next; Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Co., of Blackwell, are building composite screw sloops of 4 guns, the Daring, the Albatrossis under construction at Chatham, the Egeria and Fantome at Pembroke, and are of the same class as the Daring, viz., 894 tons, and 720 horse-power. The Bacchanta and Boadicea, two iron screw corvettes cased in wood, 14 guns, 3,912 tons, and 5,250 horse-power, are being built at Portsmouth. Three other iron screw corvettes of 1,890 tons, and 2,149 horse-power, also carrying 14 guns, and named the Amethyst, Encounter, and Modeste, are building in Government yards, and Messrs. Laird of Birkenhead have on their slips three double screw iron gunboats, of one gun each, 254 tons, and 168 horse-power, named Cuckoo, Hyæna, and Weasel. The Assistance, an iron steam trooper of 2,038 tons, and 1,300 horse-power, has been ordered by Messrs. Green of Blackwell, and Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Co., of Blackwell, are busy with the Sappho, a composite steam sloop of four guns, 894 tons, and 720 horse power. The Ariel and Zephyr, gun-boats, are to be launched at Chatham on the 11th proximo.

The American Government and its officers are behaving fairly and friendly to us in the matter of desertions, which will have a good effect and tend to stop desertion. Capt. Wells, of the United States frigate Shenandoah, on leaving Malta for Athens, when at sea, found six British soldiers, deserters from the Malta garrison, stowed away. Immediately on arriving at the Pireeus he sent them on board the British man-of-war Rapid, and they were sent back to their station in H. M. S. Hart to be tried.

Several sub-lieutenants belonging to regiments and corps at Aldershott, have received orders from the Horse Guards to proceed to Sandhurst for the purpose of going through a course of study at the Royal Military College.

I regret much to have to record the death of Lieutenant-General Henry Hancock, at St. Leonard's on the Sea, in the 71st year of his age. General Hancock was for many years Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, and administered to that important office with advantage to the State, to his abundant credit, and to the entire satisfaction of all who had business to transact with him. In private and in public life he was alike esteemed, and a more honourable and kindly gentleman never wore Her Majesty's uniform. Captain Alexander Macdonell Bonar, Adjutant of the 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, died at Sheffield on the 2nd instant, aged 33 years.

The second volume of the collection of manuscripts relative to the siege of Sabastopol, edited by the Czarewitch, who is happily recovering from his alarming illness, has just appeared at St. Petersburg. The volume is not so interesting as the first, but it contains some curious revelations of the incapacity of Russian officers during the Crimean war. It appears, says the *Eastern Budget*, from the manuscripts now published, that the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, Prince Gortschakoff (brother to the present Chancellor), was so forgetful and absent-minded, that he was the laughing-stock of his subordinates, while his predecessor Prince Montchikoff, defeated at Alma, could not understand his own soldiers when they spoke to him, and was equally unintelligible to them. The Artillery and Engineers were in a miserable state, badly officered, and insufficiently equipped, and the regiments of the Line were utterly ignorant of everything but parade duty. Prince Humbert of Italy also has entered the literary arena and with marked success. His book is "The Grand Manœuvres of 1872," being a thoroughly well digested report and review of the military manœuvres and organization of the various troops under his command as Commander-in-Chief.

The Algerian journals bring us accounts of an extraordinary tragedy at Churchill, which has resulted in the death of the Commandant of the 4th Regiment of Zouaves. A sub-officer of Gendarmerie named Noel, had been reduced to the ranks for crime, and, excited by drink, was heard to utter menaces against his comrades which no one gave much heed to. During the evening he picked a quarrel with a corporal of the corps, and when he was stooping down gave him a kick on the face. The injured man went to procure assistance, and during his absence Noel armed himself with a musket and bayonet and set fire to the stables and forage house, intending to burn down the barracks. He resisted all attempts to arrest him, and ran *amok*, wounding Captain Claud of the Militia in the face, and driving his bayonet through Lieutenant Nocetos' thigh: at this moment Commandant Conte entered the barrack yard and advanced courageously to secure the criminal, when Noel rushing at him ran him completely through the body, the bayonet entering one side above the hip and coming out of the other. The unfortunate officer lingered in great agony for forty-eight hours. The murderer was eventually secured and the fire got under. During the Persian campaign a sowar of the Southern Mahratta Horse ran *amok*, when Major General John Jacob issued a very sensible order, that criminals of that kind should be treated as mad dogs and destroyed on the spot.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces a gracious and handsome invitation from the Czar

British officers to accompany the Russian expedition in Central Asia, also that the Emperor, with perfect frankness, has communicated to our Cabinet the plan of his military operations in that part of the world, which so long have been the bug-bear of Indian administrators and alarmists. How Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll may meet this imperial invitation I am not prepared to say; but the knowledge that English officers are present in the Muscovite camp on the frontiers of Afghanistan would, if it did nothing more, seriously disturb the intrigues of our Indian bazaars, and damp the hopes of the turbulent dwellers within our borders. An exchange of views between both Governments is of still greater import, and let us hope that our Foreign Secretary may pluck up sufficient spirit to say to the Czar "to the border of Afghanistan and no further, that is the Rubicon, and he that crosses it must keep him with his sword." The Russians should be given clearly to understand how far to go and where to stop, and we should meet their advance by strengthening, to the utmost, our base of operations in the Punjab. Cognizant of our resources, of the strength of our position, and of our state of preparation, and of our determination to meet force with force, the advisers of the Emperor would hardly dare to push his legions on to certain destruction. With their own position and ours clearly laid down and understood, Asian civilization, brought by the Russians, would distinctly strengthen our position in Hindostan. Some of our journals see covert irony in this invitation to us to send Military Commissioners into the Russian camp, and think it embarrassing; but I see nothing but "frankness" in it, and we should send men like Major-General Browne, C.B., V.C., now unemployed, conversant with our Punjab frontiers and Central Asian politics, men who would keep our Government thoroughly and reliably informed on all points, and whose views and opinions would be entitled to the highest consideration. We do not require "many tongued youths" but men of experience acquired on our frontiers. Count Schouvaloff, the envoy of the Czar, is now with Lord Granville, offering most conciliatory assurances from that Emperor.

A mutiny of a very serious kind took place on Friday night on board H. M. S. Aurora, 26, at present anchored in the basin at Davenport, and one that requires to be sternly dealt with if our Naval authorities hope to preserve discipline in the fleet. As some of the crew, who had been granted leave ashore, had been guilty of a dereliction of duty, the Commander, very properly, ordered that their leave should be stopped. This, it seems, exasperated the men, who immediately hurried below, unshipped the guns, threw heavy shot about the decks, hurled a barrel of tar down the hold, and knocked the lanthorns out of the hands of the guard sent to arrest them. Not content with this unseamanlike conduct, they threatened to heave one of the guns down into the engine room, and it was with great difficulty that they were prevented from carrying this threat into execution. Eventually, we are told, the Captain succeeded in restoring order and in pacifying the mutineers after remonstrating with them on their disgraceful conduct. Something more than mere remonstrance is required in a case of this kind. A little of Admiral Beubow's discipline should be called into requisition here. Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, assisted by Capt. Lyons, H. M.'s Doris; Capt. Hopkins, H. M.'s Narcissus; and Capt. Hardinge, H. M.'s Topaze, have held an inquiry. The Aurora is one of the flying squadron and is under the command of Captain Douglas. Many of the crew who did not join in the riot came on shore to the jetty and walked about in silence. One of the mutineers has since stabbed himself in five places, but will recover.

The Jumna sails to-day with the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars and the C. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and I understand that the Prince has gone to Portsmouth to take farewell of his regiment prior to its departure. There are also draughts from the 3rd, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 21st Hussars as well as from the 5th and 16th Lancers. The Commander-in-Chief has granted leave of absence to Colonel Valentine Baker, 10th Hussars, pending his retirement on temporary half-pay. Major the Hon. C. C. Molyneux goes out in command of the regiment.

Gen. N. W. Hewitt, V.C., formally commissioned the sea-going monitor Devastation at Portsmouth on Tuesday. Commander W. R. Boulton has commissioned the double screw composite gun-boat Frolic, 14,592 tons, 600 indicated horse-power, for service in the East Indies. This vessel will proceed shortly to her station via the Suez Canal.

General Riviere is to present his report on the case of Marshal Bazaine to the Government within the next fortnight. His conclusions are said to be unfavourable to the Marshal. It is understood that owing to political considerations, the trial will not be held till French territory is completely released from foreign occupation.

I regret that I am unable to report what action the Admiralty intends taking on the matter of the *emeute* on board the Aurora. It is rumoured that Commander Serjeant will be tried for using improper language to the petty officers who reported the outbreak. Access to the ship is not allowed and the authorities refuse all information. The Northumberland has arrived safely at Gibraltar and goes on to Malta. The Sultan is but slightly injured.

BOMBAY.

Cholera.—One case of cholera is reported to have occurred at Pinjar Lane, near the Market, on Friday.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—We learn that the Goculdas Tejpal General Hospital is likely to be completed in April next.

A Library at Mangrole.—We observe that a library has recently been started at Mangrole by the exertions of some native officials.

Rain in Gujerat.—We learn from a private letter that there were slight showers of rain in several parts of Gujerat on Thursday last.

The District Judge of Belgaum.—Mr. Shaw, of the Bombay Civil Service, District Judge of Belgaum, returned to Bombay by the last mail.

Fall of a Godown.—On Friday a portion of the roof of the godown of the Akbar Cotton Press at the Carnac Bunder fell, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Jam of Lus Beyla.—We learn that the Jam of Lus Beyla refuses to return to Sind, notwithstanding that a good pension was offered to him by the Khan of Khelat.

Mr. Tudor Trevor, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, has, we learn, gone on a tour of inspection of the Mofussil Treasuries. He left Bombay on Saturday last, the 25th ultimo, and will visit the Civil Treasuries of the Southern part of the Presidency.—*Argus.*

House-breaking and Theft.—On Saturday Mr. Nana Morojee committed one Curson Dewkurn for trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of certain silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 200, belonging to Purshotum Jeyram.

False Weights.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Khemchund Culliandas and fourteen other Hindoo shopkeepers were charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with having in their possession false weights. They pleaded guilty and were fined twenty rupees each.

We notice that the undermentioned specification of invention has been filed under Section 10 of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—Combined horizontal screw and vertical hydraulic cotton press, by Bomanjee Framjee Warden, Engineer, of Bombay.

We hear that Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia has filed a plaint against the Secretary of State for India for breach of agreement about Coorla Hill, originally leased by the Elphinstone Company, claiming damages estimated by Mr. A. Forde., C. E., at Rs. 13,93,463. Mr. Anstey, we hear, will prosecute, and has been already retained.—*Argus.*

Programme of Music to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, by the Band of H. M.'s 33rd (County of Dublin) Regiment:—

March	Thunderer	Kent.
Quadrille	Zurich	Albert.
Overture	L'Italiano in Algieri	Rossini.
Valse	Die Elfen Reigen	Gumel.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Galop	Tandem	Clarke.

The Charge Against the Bill Collector of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—Jamsetjee Rustomjee, a bill collector in the service of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, was again placed before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday and charged with theft and criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 11,532, belonging to his master. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and one or two additional witnesses were examined, after which the prisoner was committed to the Criminal Sessions, which commence to-day.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mr. James Pearse, Assistant to Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Flour and Corn Millers and Bakers, appeared on Saturday before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against a Madrasee named N. David, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 35-1-7, which he had recovered from one Heerjee Dada Meeya, and also with having obtained goods in the name of the firm from dealers in the Crawford Market without their consent.

Thefts at the Dockyard.—Bhugwan Soorbee, coachman to Captain Hewett, Dock master, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Connon with stealing a brass instrument, weighing about sixty-three pounds, belonging to H. M.'s Dockyard. He was also charged with having in his possession six pieces of brass, valued at Rs. 20, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. These articles were found by Mr. Inspector Price concealed by the prisoner in his master's carriage. The prisoner urged in defence that they were given to him by the ghorawalla of Captain Morland. He was convicted for both offences, and was sentenced for the first offence to receive twenty stripes, and for the second to pay a fine of ten rupees.—Gavind Bhicha, coachman in the service of Captain Morland, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with having in his possession a quantity of screws, belonging to H. M.'s Dockyard, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came possessed of them. He admitted the offence and was fined ten rupees.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain J. M. Rogers, will sail to-day for England with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr. J. Fo dyce.
Mr. and M s. Rose and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hodgson.
Mr. Tulloch.
Mr. Luscombe.
Miss d. Philipsthal.
Mr. and Mrs. Moline.
Mr. Bowman.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser.
Lieu Baker, R. E.
Mr. H. Davey.
Mr. J. Brown.
Mr. W. H. Cooly.
Mr. D. Christie.
Mrs. Fordyce.
Mr. J. Roberts.

For Brindisi.

Major B. T. Stafford.
Mr C. M. Macdonald.
Mr. N. M. Macdonald.
Mr. T. W. Brookes.
Colonel Parr.

For Venice.

Mr. Cook.
Mr. J. B. Johnson.
Mr. and Mrs. Ormond.
Mr. Spicr.
Mrs. J. B. Johnson.
Mr. J. L. Thomas.
Mr. and Mrs. Young, three children, and infant.
Colonel Webster.
Dr. Hepworth.

For Suez.

Mr. C. Demitriadi.
Mr. Rizo.
Mr. Negreponti.
Mr. N. C. Hills.
Mr. E. O. Hills.
Mr. and Mrs. Graves.
Mr. Winch.
Mr. VonSommer.
Mr. and Mrs. Valiant.
Mr. F. C. Looz and child.
Mr. J. Stuart.
Mr. F. di Biondille.

HIGH COURT.—3RD FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

LONG CAUSES.

637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chagonlall Hurjeewandass v. Jewa Ranjee—No appearance.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Co.—Cursondass Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chioaman v. Ramcrustna Bullall—M. H. Khan.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motimar Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Mherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sulliman, &c. v. Bai Bayabai, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabibee, widow and others—Venayekrow.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

649-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Suswanee and another v. Sha Gokulbhai Futtechund—Dallas and Lynch.

651-69—C. Tyabjee—Jaffer Suswanee and another v. Gokulbhai Futtechund—Dallas and Lynch.

559-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdass v. Sitaram Radakissen—Dallas and Lynch.

444-71—C. Tyabjee—Gopalrao Myrail v. Munchoobae Culliandass—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

542-70—Jefferson & Payne—Jairaz Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Carry and others—Dallas and Lynch. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

742-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Naronjee Damodhur v. Vussonjee Nathoo.

LONG CAUSES.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee Patell &c. and others—Leathes and Crawford.

47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Heerjeebhoy Jeena v. Narron Mooljee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

66-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Harold Littledale and another v. Doongersey Gopejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

83-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Hasson &c. v. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein &c.—Prescot and Winter.

133-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jeewa Khudwa v. Assoo Mohunsey and another—C. Tyabjee.

215-71—C. Tyabjee—Purmanund Bhugwandass v. Sha Jeewa Mooljee—No appearance.

247-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Jewraz and others v. Memon

GHASTLY DOINGS OF A SUB-MAGISTRATE.

A most remarkable story has reached us from Tinnevelly. This we should have laid before our readers some time ago, were it not for the fact that we disbelieved such extraordinary statements, and treated the whole story as a grimly humourous yarn. But we have since been assured that the story is true. The facts as related to us are these. There is a certain large town in Tinnevelly which contains quite twenty thousand inhabitants. Amongst other things this town possesses a remarkable sub-magistrate.

It happened that, about the middle of the present month, a stranger in the town, a native, died unidentified by any of his relatives or friends, and to procure identification, the sub-magistrate, it is said, ordered the inspector of police *to cut off the head of the corpse*, and expose it in as public a manner as possible!

The inspector of police refused to do this unless the sub-magistrate would give him a written order to the effect. This was immediately done, and the decapitation was carried out!

Now it happens that the highway through the town passes by the travellers' bungalow. The head of the unknown native, it is said, was stuck up for identification on the entrance to the compound of this bungalow, so that all passers-by along the highway might see and if possible recognize the face of the dead man. But this very shortly proved a pretty nuisance to those Europeans and others who had cause to use or live near the said bungalow. So complaints, we are told, have been made to Mr. Puckle, the Collector of Tinnevelly, and an investigation is going on now (if it has not been already brought to a close) about the whole matter. We understand that the sub-magistrate's ingenious defence amounts to this, that he did not order the head to be put on the gate of the travellers' bungalow, but that he would have preferred it to have been stuck up—in front of the police station.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CYCLONE AT MAURITIUS.

The Port Louis *Commercial Gazette* of the 10th ult. says—During the night of Monday, and until the afternoon of Tuesday, a very heavy gale was experienced, which, however, we are glad to report, did no serious harm either to the standing or growing crops, or to property either in town or country. The Nimrod from Calcutta, which had brought us immigrants who were landed at Cannonier's Point several days before, went on shore near the quarantine ground, but as she is not making any water and does not appear much injured, it is hoped that when lightened of her cargo of rice she will be got off without much damage. The Racer and Clara had to slip their anchors to gain the harbour and slightly touched the ground, and the Warren Hastings had part of her copper stripped. Several vessels put to sea from the outer anchorage at the first signal of danger, and no doubt obtained a good offing before the storm came down in its fullest force. The traffic on the railway lines was interrupted, and the newspapers did not appear on Wednesday because of the weather of Tuesday preventing the compositors reaching their printing offices.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND.*

(*Times.*)

(Concluded from Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

One more instance of Mr. Froude's strange inability to deal fairly with unwelcome certainties is too notable to be overlooked. In the first chapter of Book IV. there is a brief section of which a sufficient outline is given in the following headings:—Intended severities against the Irish priests; fiction and fact; the registered and unregistered clergy; uncertain dealings with them by the Government; need of more systematic methods; alteration of the heads of a Bill by the Council; singular character of that alteration; the Bill thrown out in the Irish House of Lords; further efforts in the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Grafton; postponement of the question in England." We now proceed to fill up this outline, in the fewest words possible, with materials borrowed from Mr. Froude's own pages. The "intended severities" consisted of mutilation, the most inhuman and repulsive that can be conceived. The "fiction," accredited not only by Plowden and other Catholic writers, but also by some too credulous Protestants, represented that an Irish House of Commons, with the full approval of the Lord Lieutenant, earnestly recommended the infliction of this penalty "upon every Catholic clergyman that should be found in the realm;" but that so odious a proposal was rejected with horror by the English Privy Council. The "fact," as verified by Mr. Froude, is that in the year 1719, when a previous law for the registration of priests had become a dead letter, unregistered priests were fomenting a rebellion throughout Ireland, a Committee of the House of Commons drew the heads of a Bill which included a provision for branding all such priests with a hot iron; that in revising this Bill the Irish Privy Council deliberately substituted mutilation for branding, that in this form it was transmitted by the Duke of Bolton, when Lord Lieutenant to his Government, which sent it back to Ireland "shorn of the grotesque appendage," and that having passed the Irish House of Commons, it was thrown out by the Irish House of Lords, on a wholly different ground, to be revived, however, in 1723, "without the sensational proposition," and to be ultimately shelved in England, notwithstanding the Duke of Grafton's cordial support. Doubtless the "facts," thus reduced to its true proportions, differs widely from the "fiction," and Mr. Froude has done good service by endeavouring to dissipate a traditional exaggeration of the measure actually projected. At the same time, we confess ourselves quite unable to understand the feelings of a modern historian who can discuss the measure actually projected without any indication of shame or horror, and appears to hold its authors guilty of no worse fault than an excess of zeal.

Mr. Froude's last chapter on the "Progress of Anarchy" is as readable as the rest of his work, but marred by all the chief defects of its predecessors. Opening with a rather pedantic restatement of the author's opinions on the government of dependencies, it closes not a little abruptly with a series of extracts from Lord Chatham's Irish correspondence, exhibiting everywhere an absence of arrangement, a looseness of thought, and even a slovenliness of typography, which almost justify the conjecture that it is a compilation of notes hastily thrown together before Mr. Froude's departure for America. With his scorn for the ignoble 18th-century system of governing Ireland by jobbery and "management," and with his admiration of Chatham's manlier policy, we can sympathize without reserve, but we greatly mistake Chatham's views of statecraft if they at all resembled those of Mr. Froude. His letter to the Duke of Bedford, which "shines out like an exceptional flash of sunlight through the mists and clouds of Irish misgovernment," and which "should have been engraven on the walls of the Viceregal Cabinet," evinces, it is true, a vigorous determination to uphold "the authority of the King's Government by due course of law," and a capacity of rising far above the official prejudices of Dublin Castle. This letter, as well as another to the Duke of Bedford which Mr. Froude has not cited, shows, moreover, that he was fully aware of the necessity for conciliating all sections of the Protestant interest in Ireland, especially the Presbyterians, and one which he addressed to Lord Shelburne nearly 14 years later, is remarkable for its unqualified recognition of the right asserted by the Irish Parliament to impose a tax upon absentees, without the leave and even against the will of the English Parliament. So far, Chatham's treatment of Irish difficulties was in accordance with Mr. Froude's theory of *ex post facto* legislation, nor are we aware that he ever conceived the idea of emancipating the Catholics, which his son abandoned with bitter regret in deference to the madness of George III. But we may be quite sure that so thoroughly constitutional a statesman as Chatham would have endorsed the maxim which Mr. Froude thinks fit to ridicule as an exploded fallacy—that political liberty is only possessed by those who participate in making the laws under which they live—and that if he could have devoted his mind to Ireland, he would have made this object to educate the Irish race for the enjoyment of this privilege, instead of looking upon it as inherently incapable of self-restraint, and therefore destined to be ruled by a master for ever.

It is this utter want of faith, of hope, and even of charity, in his judgment of the Irish people, which cannot but deprive Mr. Froude of their confidence as an historical guide and will probably embolden Irish critics to attack some of his least assailable positions. If we have been compelled to censure many parts of this work from an English point of view, it is not because we fail to appreciate either its merits or the new light which it throws on several obscure chapters in Irish history. As a review of the leading facts in that history, never before arranged so carefully or with so true an eye to picturesque effect, it possesses a permanent value, and is worthy of the industry that has manifestly been expended on it. As a political treatise—and such it purports to be—it must be condemned with little or no qualification, for the lesson which it teaches and formulates into a creed is exactly that which it is the first duty of statesmen to unlearn. Mr. Froude must surely know that it is wholly and hopelessly impossible to govern Ireland as Cromwell governed her; yet, if he knows this, what are we to think of the reckless dogmatism which tells us, again and again, as with the mocking voice of Mephistopheles, that Ireland can never be governed in any other way? If it were so, indeed—if the experience of seven centuries had proved that Ireland can only prosper by the eternal subjection of Irishmen to a superior race—then it were better that a story with so doleful a moral should not be written at all.

* *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.* By James Anthony Froude, M.A. In two volumes. Vol. II. London. Longman, Green, and Co. 1872.

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Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

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Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce that they have recently received, per Steamer Orlando, via Suez Canal, the following WINES, to be disposed of at Cash Prices, viz.:—

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, first quality ..... quarts Rs. 38 per doz.
Ditto ..... pints " 20 "
Ditto ANCHOR BRAND ..... quarts " 36 "
Ditto ..... pints " 19 "
MOET & CHENDON'S CHAMPAGNE, first quality. ..... quarts " 36 "
Ditto ..... pints " 19 "
JACQUESSON & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, first quality. ..... quarts " 24 "
Ditto ..... pints " 14 "
Ditto second quality. ..... quarts " 21 "
Ditto ..... pints " 13 "

They also receive by every Mail Steamer PRIME YORK HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON, and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE. These last always in Cut.

27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.
JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES.
WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT.....	Rs.	22
" " PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT.	"	25
" OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever.....	"	25
" HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar.....	"	35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to.....	"	300
OFFICE CLOCKS	"	25
MARBLE CLOCKS.....	from Rs. 50 to	1,200
MUSICAL BOXES	from Rs. 13 to	600

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER ..... per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE " " 2-8 & " 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

!!! NOTICE !!!

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION
WILL BE
CLOSED
FOR THE
SEASON
ON
SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY
22ND.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.

N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large, well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Colours Chevriot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vesting, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk, Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.

The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the materials suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT